POMEROY, MEIGS COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1865.

Jomeron Weekly Telegraph EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THOMAS U. WHITE.

Office in first story of Bissell's Building, near the Sugar Run Stone Bridge, Pomercy, Ohio All spolications for Subscription, Advertising and Job work should be made at the office.

TERMS OF SUSSCRIPTION FOR THE YEAR 1805. If paid in Advance, \$2; If paid within the year \$2 50; thereafter, \$5.

No paper will be disgontinued until all arrear ages are paid, unless at the option of the pub-lisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. TIME. | 2w | 5w | 3m | 6m | 9m | 1 ye's 1 sq r Slines 1 00 1 75 3 00 5 00 7 an 8 00

2 squares 2 00 3 25 5 00 8 00 11 00 14 00 0 15 00 0 15 00 17 00 9 00 12 50 15 00 18 00 11 12 00 15 00 18 00 12 00 15 00 18 00 12 00 15 00 Legal advertisements charged at rates allowed

Casual or transient anvertisements must haid for in advance.
Adversements not having the number of inser-tions marked on copy, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications and notices will be charged in proportion; excepting obtuary and marriage notices, which to subscribers will be gratuitous for five lines or less; over five lines will be subjected to the usual charge. Religious notices of five lines or less will be inserted gratuitous.

207 All advertisments, to insure insertion, must be brought in before the Tuesday noon prior to the day of publication.

Business Cands.

T. A. PLANTS. Attorney and Counselor at Law, Pomeroy, O Office at the office of the Sugar Run Salt Co.

LEWIS PAINE. Attorney and Counselor at Law, Pemeroy, O Office In Court-House.

E. HUTTON, County Surveyor, and Attorney at Law. ace in the Court House, Pomeroy, Ohio. 7-1

T.W. HAMPTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Cheshire Gallia Ceurty, Ohio. Prompt attention giver to the collection of claims. [7-1]

N. & G. P. SIMPSON. Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Pomeroy, Ohio. Office up stairs in the Court House, 7-1

Attorney-at-Law, Harrisonville, Meigs Co., O., vill premptly attend to all husiness that may be entrusted to his care, in the several State Courts of Ohio, and in the U.S. Court for the Kortliern and Southern Districts of Ohio. 7-1

SUGAR RUN SALT COMPANY. alt 45 cents per bushel. Office near the Furunce T. A. PLANTS, Agent.

POMEROY SALT COMPANY.

W. A. AICHER,
Watchmaker and Jeweler, and wholesale and
retail dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and
Fancy Goods, Front street, below the "Remington House," Pomeroy. Particular attention paid to repairing all articles in my line. 7-1 Particular attention

Painter and Glazier, back room of P. Lam brecht's Jewelry Store, west side Court street, omeroy, O.

A. KOHL,

Dealer in and Manufacturer of Umbrellas, Court St., 2d door from Front,

Pomeroy, Ohie. He also repairs Umbrellas, and purchases old ones at liberal prices. May 3, 1860.—3-1-tf.

DEWIS PAINE, CLAIM AGENT,

Will attend promptly to Collecting Bounty Money, Arrears of Pay, and Pensions due to Disabled and Discharged Soldiers, and the

DR. GEORGE K. ACKLEY, HAVING permanently located in this city, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Pomeroy and vicinity Office in Smith's new building, on Court street where he may be found at all times, except when professionally absent. Pomerby, January 17, 1865-[6m.]

selleb an A.W. WILLIAMS, Teacher of the Organ, Piano and Melideon, Flute and Violin. Pianos and Melodeons funed and repaired.
[8-38-tf.]

CARTWRIGHT & MYERS, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to their care. Office on Court street, Pomeroy, Meigs wounty; Ohio. [8-39-ff.]

A. SEEBOHM. DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY. DEALER IN OILS, PAINTS, BRUSHES, Varnishes, Dyestaffs, Perfumery, and Fancy Articles,
Front Street, Pomeroy, Ohio.
Prescriptions carefully put up. Jan. 7.—7-1.

POMEROV IRON COMPANY. POMEROY, OHIO.

POMEROY IRON.

Orders filled on short notice. Y-f1-tr.) C. GRANT, Ag't. DENTISTRY. BR. D. C. WHALEY, Dentiet

Office on Court Street, one door below McQuigg a Smith's Leather Store. Work warranted.

DR. D. MAYER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, NEW HAVEN, WESTVA.
It calls on either side of the rivor will be efully attended to.
[7-4941.]

I do not like to hear Him Fray.

I do not like to hear her pray, With jeweled ear and silken dress, Whose washerwoman toils all day, And then is asked to "work for less,"

BY JOHN O. SAXE.

It was in my foreign travel,
At a famous Flemish inn,

And done in knotty curls, And was parted in the middle, In the menner of a girl's. And his cont was of a sort

And he wore a pair of gaiters I addressed the man in English. Though be spoke it in a fashior That I thought a little lame:

For the aspirate was missing Where the letter should have been, But where'er it wasn't wanted He was sure to put it in.

When I spoke with admiration Of St. Peter's mighty dome, "He remarked, "TIs really nothing, To the sights we "ave at 'ome?" And declared upon his honor—

Then we talked of other countries,
And he said that he had heard
That the Hammericans' spoke Hinglish,
But he deemed it quite habsurd;

GENERAL ORDERS No. -...
Captain Carter, -th Indiana Volunteers, is hereby relieved from his command indefinitely, and will report at these headquarters immediate

River" were as yet searcely dry from the loy-al blood which had there been given up to ter. He was the idel of the regiment—a perfect specimen of manly strength, bold and tearless in battle, perfect master of the sword

tearless in battle, perfect master of the said after dark, when they came to a bytom and and "gloves," kind and gentle hearted, alwhich they rode some miles, and finally drew which they rode some miles, and finally drew ways found upon the side of the weak. He which they rode some miles, and finally drew rein at a little log cabin, which after recont the reconstruction of the said of the negro advanced and through the minds of some after this order reason why he should be thus relieved, for, said they, does not the order imply disgrace? But these mutterings were not heard at head-quarters, and were of no avail. The Captain

Where do you reside? asked General Bragg.

General Bragg's headquarters were at Tullabous. The two armies were lying in a semicircle, the rebel right resting on the Cumdown to see if something can't be done to

I do not like to hear him pray,
Who loans at twenty-five per cent.,
For then I think the borsower may
Be pressed to pay for food and rent,
And in that Book we all should heed,
Which says the lender shall be blest,
As sure as I have eyes to read,
It does not say, "Take interest."

I do not like to hear him pray.
On bended knees about an hour,
For grace to spend aright the day,
Who knows his neighbor has ne four;
I'd rather see him go to mill.
And buy the luckless brother bread;
And luckless brother bread;
And laugh beneath their fall.

I do not like to hear him pray,
"Let blessings on the widow bet".
Who never seeks her home to say,
"If want e'ertakes you, come to me."
I hate the prayer so loud and long,
That's offered for the orphan's weat,
By him who sees him crushed by wrong,
And only with the lips doth feel.

Such pious shavers I despise; With folded hands and air demuge, They lift to Heaven their "angel eyes, Then steal the carnings of the poor!

I do not like such soulless prayers;
If wrong, I hope to be forgiven;
No angel's wing them upward bears—
They're lost a million miles from Heaven
[Western Christian Advocate

At a famous Flemish inn,
That I met a stoutly person,
With a very ruddy skin.
And his hair was something sandy,

He was clad in checkered trowsers, To suggest a scanty pattern, It was bobbed so very short: And his cap was very little, Such as soldiers often use;

Though, of course, 'twas very queer-He doubted if the Romans 'Ad the hart of making beer!

Yet he felt the deepest hinterest
In the missionary work,
And would like to know if, Georgia
Was in Boston or New York!

When I left the man in galters, He was grumbling o'er his gin At the charges of his hostess Of that famous Flemish Inn; And he looked a very Briton, (So, methinks, I see him still,) As he pecketed the candle

ly.

By order of Maj. Gen. Roscerans.

Licut. Col. GOUDARD, A. A. G.

(Current Series.)

The above order was read upon dress parade to the gallant old —th in January, 1863.

The cotton fields and cedar thickets of "Stone freedom's cause. The regiment was struck dumb, so to speak, and the Captain most of all. What could such an order mean? Surely, none deserved censure less than Capt. Car-

was read, but none could give a sufficient enter, which he did, followed by his master retired to his tent, relieved himself of his ac-Gen. Rosecrans was quartered in Judge

Ready's house, and had a private suit of rooms on the second floor, with windows opening up-on a verandah. He was sitting before a bright fire on the evening our story opens, in undress uniform, with nothing but the buttons to betoken rank. An orderly entered and an-nounced Captain Carter. The General arose quickly, and advanced to meet him with that casy, smiling look, that put the Captain's fears at rest. The General took him by the hand, while his countenance assum'd a more thought ful look, or rather settled in repose, and said: "This is Captain Currer of the — Indiana?"

Poetra.

One morning in February, 1863, two persons were making their way on horseback from Shelbyville to Spring Hill. The first of these was dressed in Quaker garb, and bestrode a light built, dapple hay stallion, whose small, sinewy limbs, broad chest and open nostril betokened both speed and bottom. Horse and rider were ill-matched, but seemed to have a perfect understanding.

a perfect understanding.

The other person was a negro, dressed like his master, broad brim, white necktic and all, mounted on a stout roadster. They were fast approaching a vidette post, were shortly halted by a caxalryman. They drew rein and discounted.

smounted.
"Is thee a man of war?" asked the Quaker.
"Don't know; reckon though I mought be. "Permit me, General, to send out to my pertmanteau for a bottle of rare old wine." But what's your business, Quaker?"
"Does thee know a Mr. Van Dorn about

Well, I reckon I does: but he'll mister ye f you call him that."
"Well, I have business with him, and I de

ire admittance into thy camps."
"All right, old fellow; wait till I call the Corporal. Gen. Van Dorn was examining some maps

and charts, when an orderly entered and an-nounced that a Quaker desired to see him. 'Admit him," said the General. "Is thee Mr. Van Dorn whom carnal men call General? What is your business with me, sir?" asked the General, without answering the question. 'I am sent, friend Van Dorn, by my society

to minister comforts and consolution to these men of war, and would ask permission to bring in such things as they may need or my mea may supply. "Have you any recommendations?"
"Yea, verily; and the Quaker produced a
undle of papers and commenced assorting
nom out. "Here is one from friend Broadbent, and here is one from friend Quakerbusl

"Never mind," said the General, while the corners of his mouth commenced to jerk,

"here, Mr. — "suggested the Quaker,
"Mr. Thurston," suggested the Quaker,
"Mr. Thurston is a pass through the lines at will for such articles as you may see proper to bring. This is all, sir."
"May I ask friend, flow far it is to those un-

godly men, who are persecuting our people with fire and sword whom carnal men call the Yankees? you give them a wide berth, for they have a curious way of burning men of your persua-

ker retired.

"Queer character that," remarked the General to himself, "But it takes all kinds to make a world."

The Quaker passed out among the camps, meeting a smile here and a rough jest there.

"Cap'n, Cap'n! dey's a regimental of dese dirty rebels just started up the Manchester road, data going up from Hoover's Gap, for I heered de Kurnel say so."

"All right Tom, we'll take the Shellyville

a world."

The Quaker passed out among the camps, meeting a smile here and a rough jest there, but they seemed not to ruffle, the placidity of his countenance; though the negro's eyes would flash out, who followed a few steps in the rear. The Quaker seemed to have a good-ly supply of tracts and religious papers, which he scattered freely, with a word of gentle admonition to the card-players, and a hint of the world to come to all. He was particular in his inquiries for the sick, and even visited all the forts and fortifications and made particular in the last of the sick, and even visited all the forts and fortifications and made particular in the last of the las dum of what was needed, and was preparing to leave camp when a Lieutenant came along

Very like," returned the Quaker. "Wasn't you up here at 'Stone River,'

"Nay, Verfly," returned the Quaker, "I go not about where carnal men do battle." "No! Well, I must have seen you some place, but I don't recollect where. Likely

"Very like, friend; good day to you." "Massa, did ye's see dat debil's eyes bright-en up towards the last; tells ye sure, we'd bet-

Not long after the Quaker and his colored companion were galloping over the smooth pike. As they approached a house they slack-ened their speed, but when out of sight they noitering a little, the negro advanced and knocked, and a voice from the inside bid him

That night a dispatch went to Gen. Bragg, which read: "Look out for a Quaker followed by a nig ger. He is a spy. Arrest bim. "[Signed], GEN. VAN DORN." The next day a negro rode into Murfrees-boro and passed on to Gen. Rosecran's head-quarters, and presenting a pass was admitted to his private apartments, and handed the General a paper which read: (2) overcoats and (6) hats, (37) shirts, (3,200) tracts, (2,000)

for the unconverted at Spring Hill."

Gen. Rosecrans was engerly looking over this document when Gen. Thomas was announced. The latter was cordially met by Rosecrans, who immediately handed him the paper he had just received. "This is all cypher to me, General," said

quickly, and advanced to meet him with that casy, smiling look, that put the Captain's lears at rest. The General took him by the hand, while his countenance assum'd a more thought ful look, or rather settled in repose, and said: "This is Captain Carter, of the — Indiana?" "It is, sir," replied the Captain.

"You received a peremptory order this evening to report forthwith?"

"I did, sir, and have done so."

"Yes, yes, take a seat, Captain. I am in want of a man of some experience, Captain, who has not only a "hand to do and heart to dare, bet also has judgment to guide and direct both. Gen. Thomas, after quictly look ing through his command, has picked on you; and I have such confidence in the 'grizzled old boro' that I have summoned you here for secret service. Are you willing to undertake it with all its risks?"

"Anything, General, for our country's good."

"Very well, air, you will remain here to-night." Any of your effects you may need, send for by the orderly at the door. During the night I will inform you what your, duties will be.

General Bragg's headquarters were at Tullaboma. The two armies were lying in a sem—"I two near Bradyville, General, and came."

Thomas.

"I suppose so," said the former, who had the mane with hear in said the former, who had the more thought." I suppose so," said the former, who had the middling the full informer, who had the middling the mane intelligible; two forts of six guas cach; thirty seven additional guas 3,220 troops, 2,000 of which are eavalry at Spring Hill."

"Humph! Some of Captain Carter's ingeniuty, said Gen. Thomas.

"Yes, he is doing his work nobly, so far—

"Well, General," said Thomas, "Colonely the other of the man of some experience, Captain, who has not only a "hand to do and heart to dare, but all him here the additional guas 3,220 troops, 2,000 of which are eavalry at Spring Hill."

"That was right," said Rosserans "the effectiveness of the secret service, would be greatly impaired by having the names of those entered the man of some experience, Capta

berland at Hartsville, above Nashville, their left resting at the "shoals" below.

General Van Dorn commanded the left, with headquarters at Spring Hill. Our right rested at Franklin, which is nearly on a direct line between Spring Hill and Nashville. This much by way of explanation.

The speaker was a middle aged man of rather good features, but his countenance between Spring Hill and Nashville. This much by way of explanation.

One morning in February 1862 two ners whiskey.

whiskey,
"What did you say your name was Colonel?"
"Asheroft, air."
"Yes, yes, I have board of your family.—
You have done nobly for our cause from re-

You have done now, port, when have tried to do our duty, General, and what little I have left, you are welcome to, but I don't want these d—d Yankeca to a get it. I sent down by General Wheeler's I command, the other day, an hundred hushels at of meal are gift. "I wish we had more like you," said Bragg. It at me fill your glass again, Colonel. I "Let me fill your glass again, Colonel wish I had something better to offer you.

"Tom, here Tom, bring me that "Rare vintage this, General. It's one of a ot I got up north before the war."

"Excellent," says Bragg. "I would like to have a supply. By the way, Colonel, did you see anything of a Quaker like personage on the road this morning?" "Riding a bay horse, with a nigger follow

"Why yes. He came to my plantation last night. I insisted on his staying all night but he was in a hurry and could not stop." "He was a Yankee spy," said Bragg, "The devil and to think I gave the d-

"Well, well, never mind, Colonel, we'll pick him up yet. I'm going to make a feint on the enemy's flanks to-morrow with my caval-ry, and we will probably get him. He has information that would be valuable to the enemy. I look for a couple of officers back in a few days, that I sent up to Franklin to find out the enemy's strength. If they bring me a correct report, I'll match Rosecrans, with all his low carning. Besides this, Colonel, I'm looking for some Georgia and Alabama troops up shortly, and if the cowardly Dutch-man don't can I'll make another Stone River

for him. of the cussed mudsills on our soil. But it's getting late, and I must try and get some supplies before I go back. Will you accom-modate me with a pass?"
"Certainly, and here is a bill of protection

for person and property. No thanks-good

"Yes, verily will I," and with this the Qua"Yes, verily will I," and with this the Qua-

Go out through the 'abatis' the same way w came in with the horses, and I'll meet you in half an hour, by that old house,' "Missus dey's a gommen dat got frowed

from his horse out here, and would like to stop

loud clatter of horses' hoofs, followed immediately by a loud 'hillon.' During the conversation which occurred outside he heard the name of 'Van Dorn' mentioned, and the thought that they might meet was anything but comfortable to him just at that time, but he resolved to trust to "Yes, Sam. I saw it, and my recollection is better than his, for I took him prisoner at the there was in "right angles, horizontals," Stone River, though he escaped soon after. &c. Presently the door opened and an officer will pass out as soon as possible." ate style, gilt buttons, gold lace and all, a rank of Lieutenant General. The conversation the t ensued, informed our hero that he had the honor of occupying the same room with General Hardee. He had as yet seigned

am, there is a spy in our lines that we are anxious to catch, and he has, so far, cluded us, and if we meet a stranger, we are anxious to find out his standing. I'm satisfied with this one, for a man will tell the truth when

this one, for a man wilf tell the truth when he's askeep."

"Your supper's ready, sah."

"And I'm ready for it," replied the General, and left the room.

Our hero moved, grunted, and finally turned over, and found his hostess still in the room, and behind her he saw 'Tom' at the door, making motions for him to come out.

The lady asked if he felt comfortable? had he slept well? &c., to all of which he replied in the affirmative, upon which she left the room, and he followed soon after and found Tom waiting for him.

"Massa, dese dabbits lins 'sprised' us, and we'd better be a leabin. I so got a 'nigh shoot' from de niggalis, dat we can cut ucross to Manchester and up fru de gap from heah."

"All right, Tom; where's the horses?"

"I'se got um, massa, out below here,"
"Here's for them, then, Tom; come on quietly."
It is needless to follow them further, suffice to his former note:
"It was my wish t

It is needless to follow them further, suffice it to say they reached our lines the following evening, and reported to Gen. Rosecrans.

The following order explains itself.

SPECIAL FIRLD GROEN, No. —

Capt. Curter, (—th Ind. Vol.) is hereby ordered to return to his command, and is recommended for promotion. By order,

W. S. Rasecrans, Maj. General.

Lieut Col. C. Goddin, A. A. G.

[From the London Shipping Gazette, 13th.]

A correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, the American Minister, on the subject of the depredations of the Shenandonh, was published last night in a supplement to the London Gazette. The first communication, dated April 7, 1865, is from Mr. Adams. After referring to the captures made

suffered to transport with impunity from the Olinthe, alias Stoerkokder, alias Stonewall, which has, through a continuously fraudulent which has, through a continuously frandulent of merchant vessels, and a very large amount of property belonging to the people of the hemisphere on its errand of mischef in the other. I am by no means insensible to the efforts which have already been made and are yet making by her Majesty's Government to the commercial marine of the United States. But a strong of the course. He had really deserted her, and gone of the commercial marine of the United States, and a very large amount as the snowy robes that enshrouded her unconscious form. The unbidden guest was her husband, of course. He had really deserted her, and gone to the south of France; but, falling very ill, was conscience stricken, and resolved, if he other. I am by no means insensible to the manued, and armed vessels has had the indi-efforts which have already been made and are rect effect of driving from the sea a large por-yet making by her Majesty's Government to

tain amicable relations with the Government which I represent. Whilst perfectly ready to bear testimony to the promptness with which all the numerous remonstrances and representations which it has been my painful duty berefore to be built been my painful duty berefore to be built been my painful duty. heretofore to st.bmit have been met and at-tended to by your lordship, it is at the same more stringent powers, are of so grave a nanerectore to st.bmit have been met und attem, as well as the unwillingness to seek for tended to by your lordship, it is at the same time impossible for me to dispute the fact that ture as in reason and justice to constitute a ture developments, or whether the bride-wife the hostile policy which it is the object of all reality described. the hostile policy which it is the object of all valid this labor to prevent has not only not been cation. checked, but is even now going into excenyour lordship, is substantially the destruction of the whole increantile navigation belonging

ty's Government. Adverting to the arguments employed by Mr. Adams, the noble earl

that I can never admit that the duties of Great

and the outrages committed by the Shenan-doah, that Minister proceeds to say:

"Were there any reasons to believe that "Were there any reasons to believe that the operations carried on in the ports of her Majesty's kingdom and its dependencies to maintain and extend this systematic depreda-tion upon the commerce of a friendly people had been maturially rehard or prevented, I should not be under the painful necessity of announcing to your lordship the fact that my Government of Great Britain, the reasonsi-

and its dependencies.

Neither can I permit myself to doubt the favorable disposition of her Ministers to maintain amicable relations with the Government to the people of the United States."

Earl Russell, in replying to the note of Mr.

ensured by the losses which the trade and jesty's Government, strongly urging that there ecommerce of the United States may have sus-tained. The question is not what losses the United States have sustained by the war, but whether in difficult and extraordinary circum-whether in difficult and extraordinary circum-stances the Government of her Majesty have performed faithfully and honestly the duties paration and indemnification.

The noble Earl, in closing his communicational law and their own multicipal law imposed upon them. Let me remind you that when the civil war in America his opportunity to ask you to join with her backs out to said all the communications. broke out so suddenly, so violently, and so Majesty's Government in rejoicing that the extensively, that event, in the preparation of war has ended without any rupture between which Great Britain had no share, caused two nations which ought to be nothing but detriment and injury to her Ma-jesty's subjects. Great Britain had previously of the United States have carried on to a sucin his inquiries for the sick, and even visited all the forfs and fortifications and made particular inquiries in and about them for the sick—writing a letter for one—furnishing a letter for one—furnishing a night's rest madam, will enable me to pursue there been no war the existing treaties with always entertained, and still entertain, the carried on a large commerce with the South cessful issue, with great fortitude and perse-era States of the Union, and had procured verance, a civil war of unequaled magnitude. stamp to another, so that at the close of the day he had visited all and made a memoran my journey I think."

1. The wheels of a locomotive are 20 ft. It wheels of a locomotive are 20 ft. It was always entertained, and still entertain, the day he had visited all and made a memoran my journey I think."

1. The wheels of a locomotive are 20 ft. It was always entertained, and still entertain, the deepest abhorrence of laws by which men of the United States would have secured the con-Our hero found upon examination that there tinuance of a commerce naturally advanta- one color were made slaves of men of another per second; how soon will it run 100 miles Our hero found upon examination that there were no bones broken, and yet the bruises was severe enough to make him covet a night's act of the President of the United States?—
So without more ado, he submitted to his hostes' desire to bathe the bruised shoulder and pepare him a comfortable bed by the per per film a comforcable occ by the trade of neutrals with Juneau of the trade of n the Government of the United States; in any question in dispute which seems likely to other words, that they were beligerents.—
Her Majesty's Government, on hearing of the one in Europe and the other in America, these events, had only two courses to pursue — uamely that of acknowledging the blockade Let our two nations, therefore, instead of and proclaiming the neutrality of her Ma-jesty, or that of refusing to acknowledge the believe in the friendly intentions of each other. blockade, and insisting upon the rights of her in this manner we may preserve unbroken Majesty's subjects to trade with the ports of the ties of peace, and exercise a beneficial inthe South. Her Majesty's Government pursued the former course as at once the most just and the most friendly to the United States.

The last document in the series is a "confi-It is obvious, indeed, that the course of treat- dential" note, addressed by Mr. Adams to ing the vessels of the Southern States as pie Earl Russell, dated September 18th, in which ratical vessels, and their crews as pirates, he examines and replies to the reasons adworld have been to renounce the character of duced by the noble Earl in vindication of the

high seas.

In the same communication Earl Russell, of her Majesty's Government has always been actuated by a friendly feeling towards the United States, says.

The results of the results comes to this.

from the ports of her Majesty's Kingdom and its dependencies, with the aid and co-opera tion of her Majesty's subjects. 4. That dur-ing the whole course of the struggle in Amer-ica, of nearly four years in duration, there has been no appearance of the insurgents as a belligeress on the ocean, excepting in the shape of British vessels, constructed, equipped, supplied, manned, and armed in British ports. 5. That during the same period it has been

Government to remonstrate in every possible form against this abuse of the neutrality of this Kingdom, and to call upon her Majesty's Government to exercise the necessary powers Government to exercise the necessary powers to put an effective stop to it. 6 That although the desire of her Majesty's Ministers in a contribute of the pression of these abuses is freely acknowledged, the efforts which they made, proved in a great degree powerless, from the inefficiency of the law on which they relied, and from their obsolute remainded to the provential of the proventia Government of Great Britain, the responsibility for this damage. It is impossible to be insensible to the injury that may yet be impending from the part which the British steamer, City of Richmond, has had in being number of British vessels, with the aid of the learning of the steamer, City of Richmond, has had in being number of British vessels, with the aid of the learning learning and the steamer. recognition of their belligerent character in lessened by the advance of the stranger at port of London, men and supplies, to place all the ports of her Majesty's dependencies them on board of the French built steam ram around the globe, has resulted in the burning and destroying on the ocean a large number

put a stop to such outrages in the kingdom States, and to a corresponding extent enlarging those of Great Britain, thus enabling one valid claim for reparation and indemnifi-

tion with more and more complete success.—statement of the proceedings which took place. That policy, I trust I need not point out to as regards the fitting out of the Alabama, contending that, if there was not prima facie evidence enough to justify the scizure of that vessel, there was matter to make it the bounders, held at Pomeroy on the 5th insteaded duty of her Majesty's officers to lose no THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TEACHdams, under date of May 4, vindicates at time, and omit no effort, to obtain the evidence great length the course taken by her Majes; on their own account to verify or disprove the allegations respecting her. The controversy on the questions forming

the subjects of the preceding notes is continued by Earl Russell on the 30th August, in which he reviews the facts and circumstances which led to the adoption of the policy of her Ma-

would have been to renounce the character of meatrals and to take part in the war. Nay, it sleep he heard the General ask the lady if she knew who he was, and her reply that she did not, then followed the story of his getting thrown, and so ou. He was anxious to establish his reputation with the General as a sound secesh, and a little ruse occurred to him, which he resolved to practice even to the extent of making himself ridiculous. Suddenly calling out as if asleeps.

"Hun Tom, the infernal Yankees are coming: put all the horses in the back pasture.—Take every nigger with you."

"Ha, ha," laughed the General "he's all right. I'll bot on him. But you see, inadam, there is a spy in our lines that we are anxious to carch, and he has, so far, cluded us, and if we meet a stranger, we are anxious.

"Ho same communication Earl Russell, of her Majesty's subjects, it has been my mis-Majesty's Government has always been actuated by a friendly facing towards the United States, says:

"The question, then, reality comes to this is like in the power to prevent and to punish?—a responsibility for conduct which the Majesty's Government did all in, their power to prevent and to punish?—a responsibility which Mr. Adams, on the part of the United States Government if the class of Point United States Government in the class of Point International Inter

NUMBER 45.

[Special Correspondent Cincinnati Gazette.]
tomantic Termination to a Mar-riage Ceremony. A marriage ceremony with a romantic and dramatic termination took place one day last week in a fashionable church in Fifth Avenue. A foreign lady whose husband disappeared A loreign lady whose husband disappeared mysteriously in Germany about five years ago, and who was supposed by his wife to have been murdered, removed soon after to this country, and at the expiration of the period named, as the law permitted her to do, determined to wed a gentleman well known in literary circles to whom her affections had long been given.

a man with a foreign accent exclaimed: forbid the bans," and rushed toward the altar The guests were transfixed with astonishment, and stood staring like living statues at whose near approach the bride screamed, and (I regret for the sake of dramatic unity I cannot declare she swooned in the stranger's

recovered, to seek her through the world.-He learned, on returning to Germany, that portion of the British people to derive an un-just advantage from the wrong committed on York in time to learn, from one of his Teutonic fellow countrymen upon whom he stum-bled in Broadway, that his wife was to be married at such a time and such a place. He hurried to the church on the evening in ques

tion, and with the result described. was more pained than pleased at the unexpected return of her first liege lord, I will not

The following questions were propounded for written answers at the Examination of

Examination of Teachers.

1NG.
1. Why should the windows, of a school room, be so made that they may easily be lowered from the top? 2. Why should a school room be made

heerful and pleasant? 3. What is the advantage of having as few classes us possible?

4. Why should the younger scholars be confined less than the older scholars?

5. What are some of the characteristics of a satisfactory answer to a question?

6. What is your opinion of the system of place—taking or "going up" in classes?

7. Is it ever proper to resort to corporal

punishment, to secure the preparation of essons?
8. What is your opinion of the practice of letaining pupils after school to prepare or recite neglected lessons?

9. What relation does thorough instruction

Istain to efficient discipline? 10. In humane governments, the abuse of a privilege is followed by its forfeiture. How far can this same principle be carried out in school government? ARITHMETIC. 1. The wheels of a locomotive are 20 ft. 10

hour?
4. If I sell my pears at 5 cents a dozen, I lose 16 cents; if I sell them at 8 cents a dozen, I gain 11 cents; how many have I, and what

which was 11 and 3-7 per cent of the cost what did it cost per bushel? 6. Find the face of a 6 menth note which, liscounted at a bank, at 10 per cent per annum, yields \$4850?
7. A begins business with \$6000; at the end

of 5 months, he takes in B, with \$10000; 6 months after, their gain is \$3300; what is each 8. Illustrate the difference between Bank count, and True Discount, by an example, What is saved by following the diagonal of a rectangle whose sides are 69, and 92 rods? 10. Find the square feet in one face of a

enbe containing 39304 cu. ft. GEOGRAPHY. 1. In what general direction does the At-2. By what three mountain systems are the

nited States crossed? 3. In what direction, and into what lake, does the Red River of the North flow?

4. Bound California, name and locate its

. Name the most important cities of the

6. Name the countries of South America bordering on the Pacific Ocean.

7. In what zone is the greater part of Euope situated.

8. What Peninsula lies between the Atlantie Ocean and the Baltic Sea and Gulf of

9. Name the most important rivers of En